06 - 29 - 20 11 Date



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.

Woodland Water Works Association

The	Foderal C C P : 11
confi must	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consume dence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CC be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Pleas	e Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed:/_/
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
\nearrow	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Chickasaw Journal
	Date Published: 06/22/2011
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERT	IFICATION
I hereby the forr consiste Departm	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is nent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518 570 East Woodrow Wilson • Post Office Box 1700 • Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700 601/576-7634 • Fax 601/576-7931 • www.HealthyMS.com

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Woodland Water Association PWS ID# 0090011 June 2011

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Woodland Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with eancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of two wells, one pumping from the Eutaw Formation the other pumping from the Eutaw-McShan Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Woodland Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Dendy at 662-456-2910. We want all of our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month @ 7:30 pm CDST and 7:00 pm CST at the Woodland Fire Department.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Woodland Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table
The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL,						
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Ra Low	inge High	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tion Ry. Pro		AND TO A LET U. TO		AL IN		- 75	and collection of the production of the collection of the collecti
(There is convincing evid	-		disinfectant i	s necess	arv for ec	entrol of mi	erobiel come	minagis)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.6	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminant	S					diplombra de per maner aces de camero de como de la com		ૡૡૡ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૺૹૼૺૡ૽૽૽ૼૺઌૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ
Antimeny (ppb)	6	б	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.856	0.74 3	0.856	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028272	0.02 6824	0.028 272	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Brosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, nerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0,1	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0,5	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	5	5	\$	2008	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.683	0.67 6	0.683	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.062	2.49	3.062	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contam	-	######################################		mu da mi i majitan , da juga		managed as assessment as one?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	toe commendate commendate the entire develop of the commenter of the proper vision, the development of the commenter of the c
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1.1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile- finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	\$	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	Ne	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichtoropropane (pph)	0		0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0,5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorob e nzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachlorcethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)		1	0.0005	0.00 05	0.000 5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0003	0.00 05	0.000 5	2008	Мo	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminants

200000000000000000000000000000000000000							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

MCLG MCL

	or	or	Your		
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection B		Contract the specific products	The state of the s	t. If Jamestrageragenes - 15 James	The state of the s
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
(ppb)					-

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Def	initions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Barry H. Dendy

Address:

280 CR 419

Woodland, MS 39776 Phone: 662-456-2910 Fax: 662-456-2144

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally appeared before <u>Teresa Nichols</u> clerk of a public newspaper published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been
made in said paper for consecutive weeks, to-wit:
Vol. 105 No. 33, on the 22 day of , 2011 Vol. No. , on the day of , 2011 Vol. No. , on the day of yol. No. , on the day of yol. No. , on the day of , 2011 Vol. No. , on the day of , 2011
Legal Ad Clerk
Sworn to and subscribed to this the 23 day of 2011 before me, the undersigned Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.
By: Notary Public
Commission Expires Feb. 5, 2014 Printer's Fee: 17850

June 2011

drinking water health stendards. Woodland Wass. M. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health stendards. Woodland Wass. M. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking was are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

We have the protection of the protection o

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THE RESIDENCE								
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			6.3	6.3	6.9	200	-	Discharge from perpetuant in fine feet of the period of th
Arsonie (ppb)		10	0.836	0.74	0.836	2063	No	Troom BIRES AND BIRETIANK
Barlum (ppm)	3	3	EKEREGG	6024	0.026 272	2601		Discharge of drilling waste.
Beryllium (ppb)			6.1	6.1	6.1	2008	No ,	enforcetten Rossions of Antonio Chipmans, promitives and application of the Control of the Contr
Cadellum (pub)		3	6.1	8,1	6,1	2048	K18	Corresion of galvanized pipes: Broston of natural deposits; Discherge from myest of English state of from
Chronitum (ppb)	100	100	6.3	0.3	0.5	3008	No	Waste betteries and paints Displayer from steel and p
Cyanida (as Free Cn) (ppb)	200	200	3		3	2007	N6	deposits Discharge from plants and
Planta (ppm)	4		0.883	0.37	0.883	200a	No	from sleel/metal factories Receion of natural deposits
Meroury (Inorganio)				0.5		2608		water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fartilizer ar aluminum factories
ррв	•	•	. 0.2	0.4	0.2	, 2008	No	Eroston of natural deposits: Discharge from refineries a factories: Runoff from landfills: Runoff from troutend
(trate (measured as vitrogen) (ppen)	16	18	6.3	- E,0	6.2	3016	Na	Runoff from fertilizer use; Lesothing from septie tanks sawage; Krosion of natural deposits
Alitite [mostures to	···~			6.03~_	~~ 6.0°		No	Hunoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, serveger, Brosion of exturn) deposits
Selenium (ppb)	30	36	3.635	2.40	3.062	2608	Na	deposits
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	AND USE EVEN	AND LINES	en a	e (Beche	ed Strandings	m were	300000	Petories
(, (, (•) richte routhere (ppb)	200	200	0.5	6.8	8.3	3006	No.	Discharge from metal
1,1 2-Tricklorosilmas	y		8.4	6.8	6.8	2008	- No	Cactories
.1-Dichloroshylene			6,3	0.3	6.3	2008	No	Chambers Provides
(2 A Trichicrobenhane		75		-0.6	0.6	2004	No	chemical factories
ppb) .1-Dichiorasthans								Shirbles Protester
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P00)		у-	6.3	63	6.3	2008	No	Discharge from industrial
P00)		3	8.9	- 63	R:W	2866	No No	Disobarga from Industrial chamical factories Discharge from Industrial ulterniest factories
pp. Dichioropropena ppb) pelicena (ppb)		3	6.9	0.3	6.s	2005	No	Obseherge from industrial observed by the property of the prop
(2-Dichtoropropens ppb) seriesus (ppe) Sarbem Terrachiloride nab)	9	3	8.9 6.5	0.3 0.3	6.3 6.3	2069 2009 2008	No	Discharge from industrial objections of the property of the pr
(2-Dichtoropropens ppb) seriesus (ppe) Sarbem Terrachiloride nab)	70	3 3 70	6.9	0.3	6.s	2005	No	Olocherge from Industrial Chemical Industrial Discharge Worn Industrial University Industrial University Industrial University Industrial University Industrial Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities Discharge from the university Industrial Industria
"Colditoropropena pre) Serban Terrachiorida pab) Serban Terrachiorida pab) Serban Terrachiorida pab) Serban Terrachiorida Serban Terrachiorida Serban Terrachiorida Serban Serban	70	3 70 3	8.9 6.3 6.3	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	2009 2009 2008 2008 2008	No	Disaberge from
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Undetected Conteminants

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	safety. Which there is so known or superted risk to health. MCLOs allow for a mergin of
MCL	MCL! Maximum Contembers Level: The highest level of a contembrant that is allowed in drinking weeks. MCLe me set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
FT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contactificate in drinking years.
AL.	AL: Asties Level: The concentration of a conteminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatmen or other regularcease which a water system must follow.
Verlances and Exemptions	Verlaners and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment
MADLO	HARDLO: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The lavet of a drinking water distinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to kealth, MRDLOs do not refrect the benefits of the use of distinfectants to control infectobial contaminants.
WADL	MRDL: Meatman residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is southering evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of attended out on the content of a disinfectant is necessary for
VINE.	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

Rarry II. Dendy

7:11